

the inflorescence. Two specimens collected Aug. 6, 1927 on the eastern slope of Bighorn Mountain in the Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, alt. 11,300 ft., are in the Rocky Mountain Herbarium at the University of Wyoming. Eight type specimens collected July 28, 1928 on the south slope of Hague's Peak, not far from the former locality, at an altitude from 10,500 to 12,500 ft., are in my collection.
Aurora, Colorado, Feb. 16, 1929.

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS IN GRANADA.

In the lovely gardens of Generalife in Granada the guide called my attention to its crowning glory, this "ancient cedar", as he named it. Roughly speaking the tree is about 125 feet in height, and perhaps four in diameter, and already it towers above the others on the hillside. It is a landmark on the skyline, as one looks across the ravine from the Alhambra, or views it from the heights of St. Nicholas. I thought you might enjoy a leaf, and so I culled one for you.

I know nothing of its history, but the guide book speaks of trees planted by the Duke of Wellington.—HARRIET N. DIMOND, Seville, Spain, in 1926.

It was perhaps shortly after my return from Palestine and Syria that your letter came from Spain, enclosing a spray of our Redwood, *Sequoia sempervirens*, from a tree in Granada. Your letter and the facts which it contains have been the subject of much pondering in my mind. A tree 125 feet high and 4 feet in diameter might possibly be about 120 years old. If so, how did Redwood seed get to Spain in that early day? That would be even before the Redwood was first published botanically in 1824 by Lambert in England. Lambert's specimens were collected by Menzies, surgeon of the Vancouver expedition.

It has always been a thought with me that the Redwood must have been first collected (botanically speaking) by Thaddeus Haenke of the Malaspina Expedition, a scientific adventure originated by Carlos III of Spain. This round the world expedition touched at Monterey in 1791 and Haenke botanized there in the dry season (September). Haenke's California material was published, after long delay, by C. B. Presl of Prague in the *Reliquiae Haenkeanae*, but no mention is made of any Redwood under any name, or of any conifer that could be construed as our species. A copy of Presl's great folio is in my library, but I do not possess his *Epimeliae Botanicae*, which lists some of Haenke's things and was published as late as 1849. But the last time I was at Kew I found on page 237 of the *Epimeliae* a record showing that Haenke collected the Redwood while in California. In all probability he collected seed as well as herbarium specimens. Since this was a Spanish expedition seed may have gotten back to Spain. Some of the ship's officers, it is known, collected seed of our native trees.—W. L. JEPSON.